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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have them sent to the publishers, they must in all cases send stamps for their postage.

The Desired Declaration From the Governor.

The opponents of Mr. SHEEHAN's candidacy for the Senatorship are exceedingly dissatisfied with the silence of Governor DIX. Their dissatisfaction is no longer concealed. It was mere muttering at first, but with the continuance of the deadlock it has become outspoken. "We cannot but think," they say, "that in any case there may be a point beyond which silence ceases to be the best policy," and so they now loudly demand that the Governor shall speak out.

If it is Governor DIX's duty to declare his sentiments in regard to the best and wisest choice for Senator, it must be his duty to speak the truth irrespective of the consequences. The obligation can have nothing to do with the particular person whom he prefers. If it is his duty to communicate his views to the legislators as to the selection that he thinks they ought to make, he is bound to say so if he prefers SHEEHAN just as much as if he prefers SHEPARD.

It is quite conceivable that Governor DIX may believe that WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN is entirely fit to be Senator, more fit, indeed, than EDWARD M. SHEPARD. It is quite conceivable that he may think the time has come to warn the handful of voters and obstructionists, by means of a public statement, of the havoc they are making with the Governor's administration and his efforts to carry out the promises of the Rochester platform. If that is his belief and he is in duty bound, as Mr. SHEPARD's friends insist, to declare his belief to the Senate and Assembly, then it is incumbent upon Governor DIX to pronounce in favor of Mr. SHEEHAN's election forthwith.

It seems to us that there is no escape from this conclusion, unless what the insurgents really want is a declaration from Governor DIX only and if provided that it shall be a declaration in favor of a candidate acceptable to them.

Otherwise, we have a strong notion that they would have their continued silence far preferable.

Senator Root on the Canal Forts.

None of the distinguished and well-meaning gentlemen who signed, in the supposed interest of universal peace, the protest against fortifying the Panama Canal is a better friend of the cause of peace among the nations than the Hon. ELIOT ROOT.

None of them, we venture to say, has done more than Mr. Root to promote in practice the principle of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration whenever possible.

None of them, unless we are very much mistaken, is better qualified by intellectual capability and experience in the statesmanship of diplomacy to pronounce an authoritative opinion on the legal right and moral duty of this Government, under its existing treaty obligations, to fortify the canal.

None of them has had an experience equal to his of the actual conditions and necessities of military administration.

These circumstances combine to give a commanding importance to Senator ROOT's unhesitating and unqualified approval of the policy of fortification, the American policy of full responsibility and unhampered control.

Vulgar Fractions.

At the present moment 8, of the 115 Democratic members at Albany favor and 28 oppose the candidacy of the Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN. An examination of the election returns in recent years may perhaps shed a light upon the volume and persistence of the Democracy represented by the 28, of whom 21 represent their party in the Assembly and 15 for districts north of the Harlem River. At the same time it may be worth while to examine in a similar manner the statistics of the thirteen up-State counties which through their representatives support the candidacy of Mr. SHEEHAN.

An examination of the persistence of the Democracy of the sixteen up-State counties now aligned against Mr. SHEEHAN discloses the following facts: In the ten elections directly preceding the last there have been chosen in these districts exactly sixteen Democratic Assemblymen. Eight of the sixteen have never during this period seen a Democratic triumph, three have witnessed a single victory, and of the sixteen Democratic members elected in this period, an average of three to a district for a decade, Dutchess and Seneca have contributed seven each.

By contrast the thirteen up-State counties which are represented by Assembly-

men who favor Mr. SHEEHAN have in the same period elected seventy-three Democrats, a decennial average of five and a half to a county, as against the one for the other group, and an annual average of more than seven, as against one and a minor fraction for the anti-Sheehan counties. In this contrast it is possible to recognize something of the character of the anti-Sheehan representatives in Albany, who now represent, it is alleged, the majority of their party in the State.

Hardly less interesting is the situation disclosed by an examination of the pluralities obtained by the bolting or "insurgent" Democrats in the Assembly. Of the sixteen, eight triumphed by a plurality of less than 500, and three by margins of four, five and ten votes respectively, while the average plurality in the fourteen districts for which official figures are available amounted to just 476, and but one actually passed a thousand. Yet the plurality of the seven Democratic Assemblymen who are supporting Mr. SHEEHAN exceeded 8,000, as contrasted with 6,000 plurality of the fourteen "insurgents," an average plurality of about 1,100.

Of the sixteen districts represented by up-State "insurgents" the fact that eight have not before in a decade sent a Democrat to Albany, and three more only one, fairly reveals the character of the claim that the opposition to Mr. SHEEHAN is in fact responsive to the will and wish of the vast majority of the Democrats who last fall, as usual, voted their party ticket. Of the sixteen who together with half a dozen members from the southern end of the State seek to impose their will upon a majority made up of eighty-seven members, what fraction can hope for reelection?

General Kiefer's Eyesight Again.

We have had occasion to remark the deplorable astigmatism of General KIEFER's vision when he is studying documents of record. In his recent speech in the House of Representatives against the fortification of the canal the General said:

"The Spooner act of Congress of 1902 does not pretend to authorize the canal, when completed, to be fortified or blockaded, but in harmony with the neutralization treaties it only provides as to the whole zone, and the ports at each end thereof. That the United States may make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health therein."

No, that is not quite all. If General KIEFER had read a little further in the Spooner act of 1902, or inspected the text with a little more precision of mental focus, these further provisions would scarcely have escaped his observation:

"He the President, shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the terminus of said canal, and make such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors."

The President is hereby authorized in case to be entered into such contract or contracts as may be deemed necessary for the proper execution, construction, completion and defense of said canal, harbors and defenses, by the route finally determined upon under the provisions of this act."

Greater New England.

It seems that the development of New England is at last to begin on a scale commensurate with its resources. We gather this from the utterances of four New England Governors at a dinner in Boston early in the week. "First of all we must have a Greater Boston," said Governor FOSS, "Rhode Island," quoth Governor POYNER, "fully realize the value of her great asset, Narragansett Bay, and intends to make Providence a great commercial distributing center by improving her magnificent harbor." That New Hampshire is determined to conserve her forests and her rivers "and deal out the water during the year to the manufacturing plants below" was the testimony of Governor ROSS of the Granite State. Up rose the Hon. JOHN A. MEAD of Rutland:

"There is no better place on earth to live than New England, nor a better State than Vermont."

We suppose the proof of it is that, as a student of railroad rates said recently, "it costs more to get out of Vermont than it does to get into the State." Vermonters, knowing that Vermont is the finest State in the Union, are reluctant to let the visitor depart until he has admired her natural beauties and the politeness and virtues of her people, and contributed liberally to the circulating medium. But to return to Dr. MEAD of the Rutland district:

"We are just approaching the second marriage age of all the world. The building in marble which was interrupted by the Dark Ages is now going forward again, and the development of our marble country is unlimited. During the next ten years we are going to spend \$1,000,000,000 on road roads to make the State attractive to our Massachusetts friends. I take stock in reciprocity with Canada every minute but you must not hear down on the farmer too much. You should give him free food and timber. Protection is obsolete."

Protection obsolete and a duty of 65 cents per cubic foot on marble in the block and \$1 on marble sawed or dressed? You must not bear down on the quarrymen too much either. But reciprocity at the best is a delicate subject to talk about, even in New England. So we shall say no more. Let the "second marriage age" pass. What we are interested in is the promise to spend \$2,000,000,000 for good roads in Vermont during the next two years. There can be no doubt this is the "Age of Macadam" and Vermont must be held to the pledge, although all the world wonders if she has a round million to spend on anything. Nor can we let Governor Bass off in the matter of forests and water power reservoirs. In the past New Hampshire has preserved little else but the dollars of summer boarders. She has shown scant interest in her forests and her waters. Is she to save both if the Federal Appalachian bill fails? It is joyous news.

A Greater Boston (commercially, Governor FOSS means) we have been hear-

ing about for years. May it come true. A great support at Providence, sitting at the head of Narragansett Bay, seems to conflict, as an aspiration, with Greater Boston, but let that be. We hope the New England Governors do not build castles in the air when the solids are removed and the clouds are lighted. Distance lends enchantment to the view through the haze of the weed.

Did Kansas Bleed in Vain?

When the red glare of WALTER ROSKOE STUBBS has faded from Topeka, the good in the Sunflower asylum and out of it have hoped that the white and gracious light of DOLLEY, the Hon. JEROME R. DOLLEY, would be the Kansas statesman of universal fame. He is known and loved from Greenland to Guam, from Rahway to Réunion, in the huts of Hottentots, in the palaces of kings. "What is DOLLEY doing?" was WILLIAM H. DOLLEY for Governor, DOLLEY for President; every road to glory started at him; he was, he is the hope, the pride, the duty of Kansas.

As the Kaiser said, "What is DOLLEY doing?" at this great hour? A Topeka despatch gives this dread answer:

"He (DOLLEY) now waits CAPPER to be the candidate for Governor, and in that event DOLLEY will not be a candidate."

CAPPER? CAPPER? And is it DOLLEY who tries to shun opportunity and to thrust it upon CAPPER, and CAPPER on the dazed, disgusted world?

"I do not know of any other man who could meet the ideal of progressive Kansas more fully than Mr. CAPPER. Although exceptionally modest, so far as putting himself forward in the source of duty is concerned, it is nevertheless a fact that he has been one of the most earnest, courageous, loyal and faithful friends of the public good of every measure advocated for the people good. I am for Mr. CAPPER first, last and all the time."

Will Kansas, will humanity permit this shameful and abominable sacrifice, this crowning act of self-abnegation? Swap CAPPER for DOLLEY; never! Nobody knows, nobody cares for CAPPER; all hearts beat for DOLLEY, all hands clasp for DOLLEY, all voices cry for DOLLEY, and CAPPER may go hang!

An Object Lesson.

Contemporaneously with his request for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject of cleaning streets by flushing, Commissioner EDWARDS of the Street Cleaning Department gave yesterday a practical demonstration of the efficacy of the application of water to smooth road surfaces by cleaning with the aid of hose that much used section of Park row on which the office of THE SUN abides. Within a very short space of time his men had removed the slush and mire and left the asphaltum surface exposed, clean, and revealed in all its inequalities and imperfections.

For years in Paris the flushing of the streets has been a part of the regular practice of the cleaners, and its superiority to any other method of removing street dirt has been amply proved. In certain emergencies it has been resorted to here, but not in spots where its good effects attracted wide attention. Yesterday's experiment was conducted at a point where thousands saw it in progress and tens of thousands from all parts of the city shared its benefits. It was an object lesson that should be frequently repeated, until it ceases to be a novelty and becomes a part of the routine proceedings of the Street Cleaning Department.

The practice of shooting in round numbers Haytian Generals who opposed the administration of General SIMON seems shocking; but Hayti has never known civilization. President SIMON would very likely be shot himself if a revolutionary General could get hold of him.

On the other hand, has Congress the right to say whether the State of Arizona shall or shall not be admitted into the Union? (See *Providence Journal*.)

There will be no State of Arizona until after the Territory has submitted the proposed State Constitution to the Federal Government at Washington, and the President of the United States has approved or failed to disapprove this proposed Constitution, and the President has certified the approval to the Territorial Governor. As the Territorial Governor has called the election for State officers. This is not a question of State rights. The vote yesterday on the proposed Constitution, if it has resulted in a majority for the same, does not make Arizona a State.

Potter county, Texas, has contracted to pay \$2,515 for the extermination of the prairie dog, and the county commissioners consider that they have a bargain at that price if the work is well done.

If these rodents were called squirrels instead of dogs, say those who have eaten them, their meat would be good to eat. The county declared a dissenting conservationist, but Potter county is as rich in rabbits as in prairie dogs, and knows the taste of rabbit meat. And it hearkened to the words of "Tama Jim," who officially announced that thirty-five prairie dogs eat as much grass as one sheep, and 210 eat as much as one range steer. This is a bad light to put any animal in. Thus, after many years of sitting at the front door of his house in a peacefulness disturbed only by the occasional visit of an uninvited rattlesnake, the prairie dog is to be driven out of his Texas home as he has been out of his Oklahoma and Kansas towns.

"Tama Jim's" fatigued figures are doing destructive work. Before many years there will not be a prairie dog outside the dictionary.

The Iowa House to-day rejected the proposition for a special primary for a United States Senator to succeed the late J. P. Doolittle. (See *Providence Journal*.)

A sensible decision. Special primaries are expensive, and they are not binding; moreover, they are no part of the constitutional method of electing Senators.

Two literary anniversaries are impending in these days of centuries and monuments, which interest all lovers of English fiction: that of THACKERAY's birth comes next July, the Dickens commemoration is due next year. With regard to George Eliot, George Meredith, Thomas Hardy and even Mr. Kipling, we venture to say that no other novel writers of the nineteenth century, save only Sir Walter Scott, have been read or enjoyed so thoroughly as these two. The once common

comparisons and disputes as to whether one preferred THACKERAY or DICKENS have long ago come to an end; each author has found his own place now in literature and in the affections of his readers, and not on the same plane, and both are snuffed at by the younger generation, which likewise finds Scott dull.

The difference in the character of the two men has been maintained and manifested curiously since their death. THACKERAY tried to keep his home life to himself; he directed that no biography should be written by his friends, and his wishes have been observed, so that the frequent notes which his daughter, Lady Ritchie, has published in her delightful preface to his books have something of the charm of surreptitious confidences. DICKENS, on the other hand, was ostentatious almost to the point of vulgarity. A whole literature about him has sprung up since JOHN FORSTER published his "Life," and his family has tried to make the most of his fame and popularity.

It is in keeping, therefore, that the Thackeray celebration should be limited to something like a quiet dinner of his admirers, with the speeches that follow, while preparations are already under way for a public Dickens celebration in which the Dickens clubs will participate. The sale of Dickens stamps has been started for the benefit of his indigent descendants, which Mr. DE MORAN and other writers are trying to help on.

In my judgment the State of Illinois needs no duty as a whole and integrity and honor. Her people as a whole are honest as those of any State in the Union. It is not to be denied because of corruption that the State can throw the first stone. (See *Providence Journal*.)

After all, the question is not one of comparative honesty, but of the Hon. WILLIAM L. DOLLEY's loyalty to the State of money in the Illinois Legislature to procure his election. It is not charged that he contributed money to corrupt legislators, collected it, or saw it paid for votes. If it can be brought home to him that as a sophisticated politician he must have had cause to believe that corrupt methods were employed to make him Senator, he should be uneasy, since there is no doubt that certain members of the Legislature who supported him received money for their votes.

WOMAN IN THE STATE.

A suggestion as to the Public Duties She Should Perform.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Though Florence S. Hazard addresses herself to the advocates of woman's suffrage, an opponent of woman's suffrage may perhaps undertake to answer her questions as to the duties women would be called upon to discharge in the event of their enfranchisement.

There is no necessary connection between the obligation to do jury duty or to bear arms and the right to vote. These are matters of political or civic expedience to be determined by the majority of the people. It is within the province of the State, in fact, it is its duty, to impose on non-voting women citizens the obligation of serving on juries, if necessity justified it. Conversely, the State might confer the franchise on women while still relieving them of jury duty and military service.

If women would make good jurors or good soldiers or good voters they would be the duty of the State to charge them with these duties. If they would not, they would be equally its duty to relieve them of them. The State itself has no discretion in the matter, but it should consider the purposes for which the jury system was adopted, armies are maintained, the police are organized, and Governments have been established. The popular impression seems to be that the State, in conferring the right of suffrage, relieves them of obligations which otherwise they would have to fulfill. If the majority of the people reflect on this, they will find it a reflection on the State's honor, and a reflection on the principle that the ends of government justify the means. The State should consider the purposes for which the jury system was adopted, armies are maintained, the police are organized, and Governments have been established. 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